

Community Supervision Standards  Juvenile Justice Authority State of Kansas	<b>CHAPTER:</b>  <b>SERVICE AND PLACEMENT</b>	<b>STANDARD NO.</b>  <b>CSS-04-102</b>
	<b>SUBJECT:</b>  <b>PLACEMENT</b>	<b>PAGE:</b> 1 of 2
<b>REFERENCES: CFP ELIGIBILITY &amp; PAYMENT POLICY AND PROCEDURE MANUAL-SECTION 7000 JJA/CSE HANDBOOK AND JJA PAYMENT SYSTEM HANDBOOK</b>		<b>DATE ADOPTED:</b> 7/1/07 <b>DATE REVIEWED:</b> 6/12/07

**STANDARD:** Written policy, procedure and practice require juveniles in the court ordered custody of the Juvenile Justice Authority may only be placed in:

- Providers approved by the Juvenile Justice Authority
- Relative or kinship homes approved by Community Supervision Agency
- Private or public hospitals
- Licensed inpatient substance abuse treatment facilities
- Independent living arrangements approved by Community Supervision Agency
- Vocational/educational programs approved by Community Supervision Agency

Supervisory approval shall be obtained prior to the placement of a juvenile. The JJA Placement Agreement, form JJA-0086, shall be executed between the Community Supervision Agency and the Residential Placement Provider.

State purchase of service dollars shall only be authorized for those providers listed in the JJA Payment System Handbook.

The least restrictive program placement within close proximity to removal home shall be explored when determining the needs of the juvenile and the safety risks of the community. Community Supervision officers will participate in each case planning and/or CBST session for youth in out of home placement.

**DISCUSSION:**

Medical and financial support options for JJA Relative Placements are:

- Medical Card to Relative Placements: The relative must not be the removal home. CASIMS must indicate the juvenile is still in JJA court ordered custody. Under this scenario, the juvenile is eligible for Medicaid as a juvenile in foster care, under age 21.

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**DISCUSSION (cont):**

- The relative does not have to apply for Medicaid or Healthwave if the juvenile has not returned to the home from which she/he was removed. Determination of Medicaid eligibility is based on the juvenile's income and resources.
- For cash assistance, the relative must apply for Temporary Assistance to Families (TAF) at the SRS Economic & Employment Support Unit (EES) in order to receive a monthly cash benefit for the juvenile's needs. Determination of TAF eligibility is based on the juvenile's income and resources.
- If child support is actually being paid, the relative may become Payee and have SRS Child Support Enforcement (CSE) direct child support payments to them for the juvenile's support. To accomplish this, the Community Supervision Officer must submit a written request for CSE to make the relative the Payee.
- The relative may choose either TAF or child support. They cannot have both sources of funding simultaneously.
- If the juvenile receives Supplemental Security Assistance or Supplemental Security Income, the relative may become the Payee for this benefit by working with the Social Security Office and the Community Supervision Officer.

**NOTE:** The standards and procedures set forth herein are intended to establish operational guidelines for community supervision agencies and their employees/contractors and juveniles under supervision. They are not intended to establish state created liberty interests for community supervision agencies or their employees/contractors, or supervised juveniles, or an independent duty owed by the Juvenile Justice Authority to community supervision agencies, or their employees/contractors, supervised juveniles or third parties. This standard and procedure is not intended to establish or create new constitutional rights or to enlarge or expand upon existing constitutional rights or duties.